NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1886.-TWELVE PAGES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

TIEWS OF LONDON RUSINESS MEN ON GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICE.

Service to be Improved Trappet Manks Put Belgian Rictors to Flight-The Com-ing Congress in Berlin-Honors to Lint. courtest, 1886, by The Son Printing and Publishing As-

LONDON, April 3.-It is interesting to Americans to find Gladstone appealing to the success of the American Union as an illustration of the possibility of combining home rule with imperial greatness, especially when we remember his declaration that Jefferson Davis created a new nation. But Chamberlain also turns to America for a type for home rule. The truth really is that Britain must work out the Irish problem on lines offering no analogy with the grand historical basis of the independently constituted local sovereignties upon

which the American Union reposes.

The most dangerous feature of the actual situation is the growing conviction that home rule really means the secession of Ireland from the empire. This conviction is deepened by the arguments of such advocates of home rule s the Duke of Argyll, who is openly urging the measure as one tending to sever the connec-tion between Ireland and Great Britain. Many radicals are also seeking standing ground between Gladstone and Chamberlain; these talk of constituting a system of colonial home rule or Ireland. This would only exasperate English passion, and can hardly satisfy Irish hopes and aspirations.

Mr. Gladstone spent nearly the whole of one day this week with Baron Wolverton, a close political friend of the Premier, who is actual Postmaster as well as being Postmaster-General. They went over the main features of the scheme when Mr. Gladstone will propose on Thursday next. There is reason to believe that the substance of it was afterward communicated to a leading London banker, who is closely associated with the house of Glyn, fills, Currie & Co., of which Lord Wolverton is a member, but it was received by him with

extreme disfavor.

The general impression made on leading London merchants and bankers by what is known of Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals was speech at the Guildhall yesterday. The scheme is really an invitation to England to revert to the heptarchy. Gladstone's delay, his efforts to prevent secessions, and the persistent agitation which has been going on throughout the country have all conspired to deepen this im

Nothing has more contributed to this result than the attitude of the Scottish Liberal members of Parliament, which has largely influenced Mr. Goschen in his urgent efforts against

Mr. Goschen's speeches in Scotland during the last election canvass won for him great popularity with the Scotch Liberals, and it is admitted that Lord Elcho's defeat for Haddingtonshire was largely due to Mr. Goschen's personal efforts. Scottish defection strikes at Gladstone from the heart of Midlothian, and naturally tends to convince Englishmon that there is something fatal beyond words in the policy of the Premier.

As an illustration of the depth of feeling thus

engendered I quote the following passage from letter of Hallam Tennyson, son of the

"On this subject (Ireland) none feels more strongly than my father. In their heart of hearts, he thinks all honest, same Irishmen must know that the England of our generation own that she desires the welfare of Ireand as earnestly as her own, and doubtless one is indissolubly bound up with the other. We should have a solemn league and covenant, entered into by members of whatever party, to place the country above the party, and vote against the disruption of the mpire under whatever disguise."

This language of the Laureate expresses the entiments, which I cannot but perceive, of not only moderate Liberals, but of many English and Scottish Radicals.

It is very doubtful to-day whether the Premier in the event of a defeat in the House of Commons, can secure a dissolution. Members of all shades of opinion are bitterly objecting to the expense and trouble of new elections The result of the coming election at Barrowin-Furness is likely to exert a strong influence in the decision of this question. Mr. Sexton goes to Barrow to support Mr. Edmunds, and if he displays the tact and temper shown in his best House of Common speeches, he ought to produce a strong effect on that rugged and

stalwart constituency.

The Government inquiry into the facts concorning, the loss of the Oregon will begin immediately and it is the intention of Mr. Mun della. President of the Board of Trade, to make it as thorough as possible. Meanwhile I an glad to say that Baron Walverton, Postmaster General, is endeavoring to improve the Ameri can mail service, and if the Gladstone Govern ment stands a month longer I believe he will put an end to the yearly contract business. It has, anyhow, been decided to send an additional mail every Thursday by the North Ger man Lloyd's fast steamers from Southampton

The authorities in Belgium are gradually restoring order, and it is their intention to commence at once a systematic examination of the grievances of the miners and other workingmen with a view of relieving the unquestion able distress which prevales among them. The direct cause of the distress is to be found in the fall of the prices of coal and other products, which necessitated a reduction of wages. An the fact that the coal heavers are receiving ten per cent, less than they were paid 1879. Your Brussels correspondent, however, notes the interesting fact that the glass workers, who are much better said than the miners, rose simest en masse. while despite the efforts of the German Social ists, who were present among the miners in large numbers to incite them to revolt, the workmen at Seraing remained almost un-The pillage and destruction was chiefly the work of bands of wandering rogues. The workmen are mainly held responsible for a matter of fact, very few of them indeed parlicipated in the acts of vandalism charged against them.

The monks residing in the Trappist Convent at Chimar addressed a petition to Gen. Von Der Smissen praying that troops be sent to their protection. The General replied that eighty-four well-fed, robust monks armed with big bludgeons certainly ought to be more than match for any band of robbers in Belgium. The monks took courage at this and armed themselves forthwith. That night the convent was attacked and the monks salited forth in is defence. They scattered their assailants is all directions, and one of the mob, who was Afterward arrested, declared, while accounting for the sadly bruised condition of his head and ody, that Trappist monks are more dangerous

adversaries than Belgian troops.

The Liberal members of the Belgian Parliament, aided by the members of the Left, have effectually silenced the innuendoes uttered byja portion of the German press by a strong and outspoken demand for legislation, aiming at the repression of social disorder. The speeches of these members afford an extraordinary contrast to the attitude of M. Clemenceau and the French Radicals in connection with the disturbances at Decazeville. As the strike at that place is plainly subsiding, pub-lie and political consern therewith are also

abating, and the weight of French political interest is for the moment transferred to the religious question, which the able and eloquent protest of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of

protest of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has raised to the rank of first importance. Prince Bismarck is watching this contest between Church and State closely.

A great deal of interest is felt in Berlin respecting the organization of a Universal German Congress. The committee headed by such men as Herren Von Hoist, Herwig, and Arendt, the German champions of silver, Dr. Lucius, the Prussian Finance minister, Vice-Admiral Livonius, Herr Meyer of Dreaden, Baron Mirbach Prince George of Soims-Braunfels, and Herr Reichard invites all Germans to assemble in Berlin on Sept. 18 to attefid a four dars' convention for the purpose of interchanging views and holding elaborate discussions upon all questions of interest to German colonization and commerce, and also to adopt measures for promoting the spread of the German language and German ilterature and art throughout the world. It is proposed that the festivities accompanying the convention shall be of a character in keeping with the exalted objects sought to be obtained, and the Government has promised to lend its hearty support to the success of the projected meeting.

London is preparing to rival Paris in render-

and the Government has promised to lend its hearty support to the success of the projected meeting.

London is preparing to rival Paris in rendering emotional homage to Abbe Liszt. The Abbe is much broken in health and strength, but his physical weakness has considerably softened his temper. He made the French happy in Paris by wearing the cross of the Legion of Honoras his sole decoration.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is preparing the score for a new piece which he expects to have ready early in the fall. The scene and motive are English, and the libretto is in the old Gilbertian vein

Society in London is very quiet. The daughter of Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, has gone home to attend the wedding, on Thursday, of her cousin, Miss Nina Mouiton, formerly of New York, and step-daughter of the Danish Minister at the Quirinal, to Baron von Raben, who is reputed to be the richest nobleman in Denmark.

Pinero's "Schoolmistress" is drawing growded houses.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBURT.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Troubles with the Vatiens-Two Socialis

BERLIN, April 8 .- Prince Bismarck has had several conferences during the past few days with Baron Schloezer, Pruselan representative at the Vatioan, and Minister Von Gossler, at which the subjects at issue between Prussla and the Vatican were discussed at length. So far, however, no promise has been given of the establishment of complete harmonious relations with the Curia,

The National Zeitung declares that the Curis is playing a double part. It says that Dr. Kopp, the Bishop of Fulds, was charged to secure certain concessions from the Prussian Govern ment, and that after these had been granted the authority, while Canon Rench of Treves was charged with the presentation of further de-mands, which it is impossible for Russia to oncede. Prince Bismarck has decided to withdraw the

eoncessions that have been made already, unless the Curia accepts the provision that the Government shall have a veto power over all appointments made by the Vatican.

Dr. Kopp has returned to Fulda. He has sent an ultimatum to Prince Bismarck, to the effect that the Church cannot consider the May laws as really amended if the Government insists upon the veto proviso.

an ultimatum to Frince Bismarck, to the effect that the Church cannot consider the May laws as really amended if the Government insists upon the velo proviso.

The minority in the Reichstag voting against the prolongation of the anti-Socialist law conisted of Liberals. Social-Democrats, Polish members, and a number of Clericals. Herr Liebknecht closed the debate. He attacked the economic policy of the Chancellor, and denounced the Anti-Socialist bill as fostering instead of preventing social anarchy.

In the course of the debate Herr von Putkammer, Minister of the Interior, referred to the recent appearance of Herr Bebel at a meeting of Social-Democrats. He declared that the Government would take care that Bebel would never again be permitted to speak in Berlin except from the tribune of the Reichstag.

Herr Leibknecht, he said, would also be prohibited from speaking at "socialist" gatherings. The North German Gazette ridicules the statements made in French and Belgian newspapers that German agents incited the riots in Belgiams. It says that Bismarck has no intention of making further efforts toward the formation of an international union against Anarchista, as all overtures made by him in that direction have failed, but finsists upon the vigorous maintenance of police precautions against Anarchists on the part of Russia. Austria and other countries,
Herr Viersck, a member of the Reichstag, has been summoned to appear before the Court at Munich to answer to the charge of baving violated article 128 of the Fenal Code. It is alloged that he is a member of a Bavarian secret society, and article 128 says that a member of the Reichstag hall not belong to any secret organization during his term of office.

A recent occurrence at Brandenburg and its sequel are attracting much strention in military gireles. A Colonel of one of the regis

during his term of office.

A recent occurrence at Brandenburg and its sequel are attracting much attention in military circles. A Colonel of one of the regiments forming the garrison of that town administered a severe rebuke to the eleven Captains of his command in the presence of the regiment. The Captains, resenting the action of their superior officer, tendered their resignations. The Emperor was informed of the fact that they had resigned and he immediately ordered their arrest and trial for conspiracy.

SAM JONES'S SARCASM.

It Made a Clergyman's Bleed Soil when Directed it to him and his Church. CRICAGO, April 3.-The Rev. Sam Jones preached to 8,000 persons last night on "Reputation and Character." He told of the hun dreds of letters he gets daily calling him : hypocite and other names, but rejoiced that is only made him better. "I'm going away soon." he said in conclusion, "and you people mus keep on going to church. Sensational sermons in a rink once a year won't save you. Oh, you needn't laugh. If I didn't preach sensations Barrows's sermons [pointing to the Doctor, wh sat behind him] would not draw 500 persons. But you pay your preachers well in Chicago-

sat behind him) would not draw 500 persons. But you pay your preachers well in Chicagomighty well for the kind of preaching you set."

The Rev. Dr. Barrows publishes this evening the following open letter to the Rev. Sam Jones, in which he addresses him as "My Dear Brother." And says:

"I greatly enjoyed, as did my friend, Dr. McPherson, the good-natured hits at some of us ministers which you gave last night at the rink, but when you eslected the First and Second Presbyterian Churches as objects of your sarcasm my blood boiled with indignation. I have stood by you and defended you when you attacked worldliness and belabored the gosts in the churches, but here was something different. You plainly said, or your words were mere chaff, that these two honored churches, which contain in them many of the noblest men and women in America, were conducted on selfish principles. They pay their preachers well, but they do not care for the outside poor. You compared them to an engine that will puil nothing but itself. You commended to them a religion that gives. You advised them to get hitched on to orphans' homes, and so forth. You ridiculed their getting along with one Sunday service. Now, my dear brother, only ignorance on your part anved your talk from being slander, and even ignorance could not save it from being discourtesy."

He then speaks of the charities fostered by the two churches, and says: "But for the strong financial backing of these churches, you would not have been called to Chicago to tell us of our sine. Last year these two churches reported, through the General Assembly, \$110.848 as given to religious purposes, and not one-half of the gifts of the memberahin in these congregations ever get into the denominational records. You advise them to couple on to a few orphan' homes, &c. They not only did that years ago, but if it had not been for these and other churches of Christ in this city there would have been no 'homes, &c.' to couple on."

Finally Dr. Barrows calls on Sam Jones to apologize closing with a

couple on.". Barrows calls on Sam Jones, to applogize, closing with a fraternal benediction as follows: Wishing you the blessing of God in the well-earned rest you are about to enjoy. I am yours cordially."

Vogel Brothers, Clathlers

Of Broadway and Houston st., and Eighth avenue, cor ner Forty-second st., new spring styles of fine clothing

A Mammoth Tallering Establishment.

All Good Irishmen THE FIRST BLOODSHED

Strikers Resist the Movement of Trains at Fort Worth.

A VOLLEY FROM WINCHESTER RIFLES

One Deputy Sheriff Killed and Two Mortally Hurt.

THE FIRE RETURNED WITH PISTOLS.

Hoxie Gives the Knights' Committee No Encouragement

The Shots Fired by Strikers Concealed in Tall Grass-One Striker Mertally Hurt by the Rotura Fire-Troops to be Harried to Fort Worth-Terrible Excitoment in the Town-Gun Stores Closed and Guarded-Fears of Further Violence-Mr. Hoxio Tells the Knights' National Committee that he will Employ Only Half of the Strikers-A Very Unsatisfactory Interview.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 3.—This day will be put down in the annals of Fort Worth as Bloody Saturday, and the absolute reign of terror that exists here will long live in the memory of the inhabitants. The conflict that has been considered inevitable for some time came to-day, and, as a result, four lives are known to have been sacrificed, and the full best accounts, a wanton attempt at wholesale

Ever since the strike on the Gould system was inaugurated this point has been looked upon as one where there was likely to be serious trouble. For nearly a week the mob, about one-third of which was composed of striking employees of the railroads and twofor a row, have carried things with a high hand. On Thursday morning it was believed the matter had come to a head. The ties, announced his determination to get out a train on the Texas and Pacific. The situation somewhat complicated as to the matter jurisdiction. The tracks known as the Missouri Pacific, between Fort Worth and Denison, are in reality the property of the Texas and Pacific, and are under the jurisdic-

tion of the receivers, but the trouble is to get to these tracks. Technically, deputy United States marshals have no right to act in the Missouri Pacific yard, even to get out Texas and Pacific trains, and there's the rub. On Thursday morning Sheriff Maddox and

deputies attempted to run the trains out. The Knights of Labor had asked and received until that hour to deliberate and had falled to make the officers proceeded to the yards 2,000 or 8,000 persons assembled there, surrounded the engine, and made a demonstration to kill it. The Sheriff and deputies kept them off with drawn revolvers, but while the attention of the officers was diverted the coupling pins were pulled out. The idea of moving the train was then abandoned, and the engine was taken back to the round house.

By this time the crowd had grown to im-

tempted to address the mob in the interest of law and order, but was hooted and hissed down. In the excitement a man named Blakely drew a revolver on Sheriff Maddox. He was promptly ar-rested and placed under bond. Sheriff Maddox reorganized his forces to make a second attempt to move the train, but received instructions from the railroad officials to make no more efforts in that direction that day. The rest of the day and Thursday night re spent by the authorities in getting ters in form for action.

On Friday the effort was made again with bout the same result. About 9 o'clock United States Deputy Marshal Tom Gerrin appeared in the yards to see that a freight train to leave over the Transcontinental was not interfered with. The strikers were standing thick on the them off. He cocked his carbine and shoved it then retired and went before a Justice of the Peace, and made a complaint charging Gerrin with aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Maddox, who had Gerrin arrested and placed under bond in the sum of \$200. The company made no further attempt to turn

The report went out last night and was industriously circulated that Sheriff Maddox had said he would run out a train to-day or die in the attempt. That he meant what he said is shown by the events of the day.

About 11 o'clock this morning an engine and caboose, with a small army of deputy sheriffs. twelve coal cars had been made up, and about 1 P. M. came along down the track bound for Alvarado. The deputy sheriffs were scattered along on the coal cars apparentl in a state of expectancy, and as no effort was made to interfere with the progress of the train ably surprised. The train passed on sout Worth road. The lookout here discovered that the switch had been thrown so as to send the train off on a side track, and that a small crowd of about twenty men were sitting and

The train stopped, and a party of three dep uty sheriffs went forward on a reconnoitring expedition. The men on the track, when ques tioned, said they had just met there by chance that they had not turned the switch and did not intend to make any objection to the train continuing its southward journey The officers started back for the train, after setting the switch tight, but when about hal way back one of the men shouted: Look out, there are some men with gun

hid in the grass." The posse of deputies faced about, and, dis covering several men lying down on the ground called out to them to throw up their hands and get up. The fellows complied with the order by springing to their feet and bringing Win-

thester rifles to their shoulders.

The affair had been carefully planned, and the fellows had made up their minds to spil blood. As they brought their Winchesters to their shoulders they pulled triggers. They shot at the men on the train, and the fire shot at the men on the train, and the fire was returned. After the first voiley the assailing party made a break for a bank of the timbers about fifty yards away, from which refuge they fired another voiley at the deputy sherifis. The officers also kept up a regular fusiliade, and, imming from the cars, made a run for the fortifications of the enemy, and succeeded in dislodging them. The mobiding to a term to make a stand, but fied panic stricken for the swamps, and were soon lost to view.

stricken for the swamps, and who so view.

The officers pursued them a short distance, and then returned to the train. An account of the results of the battle was then taken, and it was found that three of the officers had received wounds from which they cannot possibly recover. Chas Sneed, a deputy sheriff, was shot through the head, the builet ontering near the right ear and coming out near the left side of his mouth. Richard Townsend, also a

deputy sheriff, was shot in the left side of the back, the builst passing through his lung. John Fulford, a Fort Worth police officer, was shot farough both thighs, the builst ranging up into his body. The wounded were put on the train and brought into the city. Fulford was sent to his home, while the other two were taken to the Railroad Hospital.

Some men made a pretence of searching the swamps for the miscreants, but it is quite evident there is great dread of meeting with desperate resistance on the part of the men who are in hiding. It is thought there were about twonty of them, and that three were killed. The officers agree in their statements that three of the men fell and only one was seen to get up again.

three of the men fell and only one was seen to get up again.
About 3 o'clock Tom Nace was found in the swamp near the scene of the affray with a bullet hole through his body. He was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific as a switchman before the strike, and has been quite prominent as a leader of the strikers. He was unable to make any statement, and could only call faintly for water. He was sent to his home, where he will probably die to-night.
Of course there is great excitement here to-night, and the belief is that there is to be more bloodshed. It is known that three military companies have been ordered here from Dallas, and it is spoken of as a foregone conclusion that pursuit of the fellows now in hiding in Sycamore swamp will result in a bloody conflict, as the furtives are armed with Winchesters, and will use them.

Another Account.

By the Associated Press. FORT WORTH, April 3 .- At 10 o'clock this morning 1,500 persons assembled at the Mis-souri Pacific depot to see Sheriff Maddox send out a train, which he said last night he would do or die in the attempt. At 11 o'clock an engine with twenty armed deputies backed into the yard to take out a train of twenty cars when ready. The engine backed down the track and remained away from the yard for some time, while Sheriff Maddox and thirty deputies atood guard in the yards, warning the

strikers to keep away.

The train finally pulled out for the south, and reached the New Orleans crossing, two miles south of the city. There Sheriff Maddox and posse were attacked at 1 o'clock, and a regular battle ensued. Three deputies were

regular battle ensued. Three deputies were shot, and several of the strikers are supposed to have been killed or wounded.

When the train left the depot it was under the protection of a posse commanded by Jim Courtright. The train proceeded to the crossing of the Fort Worth and New Orleans road, when it stopped as is customary. What followed is reported by a railroad employee who was on the train.

He says that when the train stopped it was noticed several men were congregated on the track in front of the train. The posse's commander approached the men and asked why they impeded the progress of the train, to which they replied that they had nothing to do with it; that they were not armed, and had no intention of interfering with the road. As the officers returned to the train they noticed several men sitting or lying on the grass a few yards from the train. The entire posse advanced toward the men in ambush until they had reached the ditch alongside of the track, when they commanded a throwing up of hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles with them, which belieded forth a deadly fire.

There were perhaps 100 shots fired. After

rifles with them, which beliched forth a deadly fire.

There were perhaps 100 shots fired. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The ambushers retreated behind some piles of ties, which proved a most excellent breastwork, and from the security of which they poured a murderous fire into the posse. From this position they were finally dislodged and driven beyond range of the posse's pistols. The casualties among the posse were found to be three—Police Officer Ford, shot through the total through the left breast near the nipple, fatal; and Special Officer Charles Sneed, shot through the head and fatally hurt. The ossualties among the ambushers is only a matter of conjecture, though there seems to be good ground for saying that three or more of them were wounded, probably fatally. The same authority says there were half a dogen or more horses visible from the train that were ambushing party.

The posse carried the wounded men aboard

ambushing party.

The posse carried the wounded men aboard the train which backed into the Union Depot, where the wounded were lying when the reporter saw them.

From another source this information is obtained: It was the determination of the porter saw them.

From another source this information is obtained: It was the determination of the strikers that no trains should run on the Missouri Pacido, injunction of no injunction. It was arranged that should the train pass through Fort Worth, it must be stopped elsewhere. To this end a number of strikers had been detailed to watch the road south of the city. The train arrived at the crossing, when it was flarged by the strikers. Not obeying the flag, the strikers next resorted to throwing a switch. As the men approached and threw the switch they were fired upon by the posse, and the fire was promptly returned by the men in ambush. The narrator said it was not the intention of the strikers to react to violence unless forced to, but when they were fired upon they returned the fire. They were well armed and their work shows that they were pretty good marksmen.

"One thing may be put down as settled," said a striker, "and that is that no train will said a striker, "and that is that no train will said a striker, "and that is that no train will said a striker,"

weil armed and their work shows that they were pretty good marksmen.

"One thing maybe put down as settled," said a striker, "and that is that no train will be allowed to pass over the sitsour! Paciflo until the demand of the strikers for arbitration is acceded to."

Only one of the strikers, Tom Nace, a switchman, was wounded. He is said to be shot through the groin. About fifty shots were fired in all, when the posse, seeing it was useless to fight Winchesters with revolvers, placed the wounded officers aboard the train and returned to the Unien Depot.

The strikers remained at the scene of conflict for some time after the train returned to their wounded comrade and started off for the Sycamore bottom, all carrying their rifles. As soon as the train reached the city the posse was formed, armed with Winchesters, and started in pursuit of the murderers.

The Knights of Labor assert that the first shot was fired by the officers, but the weight of the testimony is against the assertion. Tim Wilson, who was on the engine and within

he testimony is against the assertion the back, rays positively that the first fire was by the strikers.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation appoint-ing seventy-five deputy policemen, and order-ing all the saloons to remain closed until Wed-nesday next.

A petition has been sent to Gov. Ireland for

nesday next.

A petition has been sent to Gov. Irenauc.

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State Rangers and military. Transportation for troops has been applied for from Receiver Shaldon.

occurs the whole town will be an easy prey flames. The streets are full of armed men at every precaution will be taken to prevent au an occurrence. It is thought that if to-night tided over there will be no further danger mob violence, as troops will be here by to-mo row night. mob violence, as troops will be here by to-mor-row night.

Late:—Officer Dick Townsend, who was shot twice through the left breast near the nipple, died at 55 o'clock this afternoon. Decided Vocker and Farrar of the Miscouri Pacific Hos-pital say that Snead and Fulford cannot possi-

THE LEADERS OF THE ENIGHTS, They Beach St. Louis and Find a Gloom State of Affairs.

St. Louis, April 3 .- The General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor reached here this morning. They were told by some of the railway people whom they informally net that the strike was over and trains were running about as well as before the strike, and that in a day or two few traces of the resistance would be seen. Yet, within two or three hours there came word of the riot at Fort Worth, the first fatal collision between strikers and the authorities. There came reports that at Parson's, Kan., the engineers and trainmen of the Missouri officials were making up their trains between ranks o bayonets: that the men who returned to work in the company shops in Detroit have struck again; and they were told also that the Knights would not yield and return to work anywhere unless the managers of the Missouri Pacific decide to receive the men back as they went

out in a body.

The committee, that is the two members who have arrived, found too that Vice-President Hoxie was not waiting at the depot to receive them, and, in fact, seemed disposed not to see them at all. It cannot be said that the outlook is at all encouraging. The Southwestern system, it is true, is running its trains, but a great disadvantage, and with great difficulty while the great shops are practically quiet, and the great body of the strikers show more de termination than ever to stand on the groun taken in the address issued on Thursday by

The situation along the line of the Iron Mountain road, and on that branch of the Missouri Pacific running south from Kansas City through the Indian Territory to Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific at Fort Worth, is even more critical than at any time during the strike. A few trains, it is true, managed to run, but at Parsons, which is the

Worth, a wiss more extend than a say rises during the arrise. A less train, it is true, during the arrise. A less train, it is true, managed to rue, but at Parane, which is the key to that system on the north, and at Fort Worth, which is the key acut, the styles of th

take; he hoped he would make no mistake, because the committee desire that the strike be settled sneedily.

Mr. Bailey would not go quite so far as to say that he thought the action of the Missouri Pacific in refusing to take back the men was a mistake, and one that Mr. Hoxie would be obliged to recede from before there could be an adjustment, but it was apparent that such was Mr. Bailey's impression.

Mr. Hoxie will not, however, recede from the position he first took. He said to-day with emphasis that the railways he manages will receive no bodies of men back, but will make its selections from such individuals as apply. Several times during the day the committee sought a meeting with Hoxie. He did not bluntly refuse it, but he was not in when they colled. During the day the committee met the Joint Executive Committee of the districts involved in the strike, but rather informally.

Mr. Irons gave the General Committee an explicit account of the, new grievance, and it was decided that nothing would be done until the General Committee had seen Mr. Hoxie and fathomed his purposes a little. Owing to the failure of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Barry, who are also members of the General Committee, to arrive, nothing formal could be done. These committee members are expected to-night.

The General Committee has a very serious task shead. Mr. Hoxie will not even receive the General Committee as a committee, in the receives them as private individuals, he will tell them that men who seek employment on the Missouri Pacific must come as individuals. The General Committee must either endorse or refuse to endorse the course of Mr. Irons in refusing to order men to seek work as individuals. If they do not endorse it the strike will inevitably extend and involve other Knights. If they do not endorse it mr. Irons may be acting rashly, but it is not blind rashness, for he is almost overwhelmed to the fair will use a made a period to knights everywhere.

Mr. Irons may be acting rashly, but it is not blind rashness, for he is almost overwh

THEY MEET HOXIE AT LAST. He Tells the Enights that He Will Cive

Work to Only Haif of the Strikers. Sr. Louis, April 3.-Late this evening Mesers. Turner and Bailey met Mr. Hoxie, and the result of their fifteen minutes' conference was of a most unsatisfactory character. The railroad magnate did not even ask them to be seated, but calling his stonographer told him to take down the conversation. Mr. Turner told him they came to him as men, not as representatives of the Knights of Labor, and asked if he could make any suggestion as to what steps should the trouble. Mr. Hoxie gave them to understand that he would only give employment to half the number of men that had been employed before the strike; that if any of the old hands wanted work 'they must apply to the master mechanic, and if their services were required hey would be employed, otherwise not.

In short, he demanded an unconditional surrender. Mr. Turner said this evening that they would meet Mr. Hoxie again on Monday, and if he met them in no fairer spirit they would simply go home and leave things here to take care of themselves.

Managers of all roads centering in East St. Louis to-day issued a joint circular, giving their old employees until Monday to return to work. On that day all vacancies will be filled with new hands, and no strikers will reseive a show. ATCHISON CITIZENS PROTEST.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 3.—These resolutions were adopted at the citizens' meeting here yesterday:

terday:

Whereas, On last night a body of masked men entered
the sings of the Missouri Facific Railroad Company and
destroyed the property of said company, and,
Whereas, Such a proceeding should receive the
condemnation of all good citizens, therefore be it.

Hesolred, That we, the citizens, therefore be it.

Hesolred, That we, the citizens, in public meeting assembled, do condemn such action and all strikers and
others engaged in it, and we do hereby request the management of the Missouri Facific Railroad Company not
to employ any man engaged in such lawlessness or who
has been in any manner engaged in obstructing the
said company in running its trains and discharging its
duty to the public.

Mayor Kelsey has sent to H. M. Hoxie a message saying:

The city of Atchison will pay all camages to the rail-road property in the corporate limits of this city as the result of lawlessness growing out of the late strike, as may be sized upon by a competent board of appraisers.

WILMINGTON'S LABOR TROUBLES.

The Knights Boycett a Newspaper That

WILMINGTON, April 8 .- Delaware's chief city has never been so agitated since the exciting war times as at present. The strikes are responsible for it. The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company yesterday had an offer from C. B. Smith of Jacksonville to build him an iron steambest to cost \$60,000. The President of the company told his custemer that on account of the uncertain condition of the labor market he would have to decline the contract The company has now refused work amounting to nearly \$300,000 within three weeks.

and said:

There is no power on earth that can make us desert
men who have stood faithfully by us, so long as they are
content to remain with us and do their work well. men who have stood fainturing by as a long as they are content to remain with us and do their work well.

That night the city was flooded with circulars calling upon the citizens to boycott the News because it was the "los of organized labor." The News printed the circular in the morning with one it prepared itself for distribution, setting forth its position and a brief history of the case. The announcement of the boycott made a great sensation, and the editor of the News was overwhelmed with offers of substantial aid. A committee of business men was at once formed, and it was agreed to help the News in its fight. The committee offered to take every advertising space vacated in the paper and pay for it. There has been only one advertisement withdrawn so far, and to-day a small notice appeared in the centre of a two-inch blank space, as follows:

This space has heen vacated by F. Flunkett & Co., wines and liquors, and is now occupied by the

The manufacturers and many leading citizens have quietly determined to aid in the fight, and every merchant who boycotts the News will be boycotted by them.

There is no change in the situation, and the There is no change in the situation, and the manufacturers are working out their unfinished stock as best they can. One or two had made their stock safe and most of the others are so nearly safe as to feel easy. The programme is for the lucky firms as fast as they can work out to help the others out until all are safe.

WORDS OF CHEER TO THE MINERS.

are safe.

HUNTINGDON, April 3.—An official circular has been issued from Ose-ola Mills, Clearfield county, by the Executive Board of the National Federation of Miners. They congratulate themselves that everything done by the Board, and by the Cumberland Convention in February, has been in the right direction, and that all the men who went into the movement for an advance are standing firmity except those who have received it and resumed work. They say that the operators whose mines are now in operation have agreed to collect from their men 10 cents a ton, the amount of the advance, and to pay it to the federation for the support of strikers. The circular closes with this appeal:

Be firm and fear not. The victory is our. Heed no reports except those sent you through the regular channel, and above all do no unlawful act that would lower your diguity as workingmen and citizens of a free and glorious country. The bloedhounds of the monopolists are watching every move we make, and they are ready to take advantage of any technicality to incarcerate some of us, thereby breaking up the strike and defeating the object in view. Be manip and consistent. Act as a unit. Place no faith in any other than your officers and all will be well.

other than your efficers and all will be well.

The strikers throughout the district are using all their influence with the men on Broad. Top to get them out again, and the operators whose men have not resumed are encouraging a renewal of the strike in that region.

ELMIRA, April 3.—The strike of miners at Arnot, Pa., was settled this morning, and the men have returned to work for ten days. The managers have agreed in the mean time to meet committees of the miners and adjust the difficulty. THE PITTSBURGH CAR STRIKE ENDED.

THE PITTSBURGH CAR STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—The big street car strike came to end at 4:30 this afternoon, and to-morrow morning cars will be running as usual on every line save one, the Centro Avenue, whose superintendent did not have authority to-day to sign the agreement between the employees and the companies.

The terms upon which the men return to work are—first, that thirteen hours shall constitute a day's work: second, the men shall have one hour for dinner; third, that on all cars running two men the driver and conductor shall ench receive \$1.75 perday, and on bobtail cars, \$2 per day: fourth, where a man is compelled to lay off to wash his car, his pay goes on; fifth, no man shall be discharged for participating in the strike or for connection with any labor organization; sixth, that horeafter any differences arising the case shall be submitted to arbitrators before any strike shall be ordered. The men are perfectly satisfied with this settlement, while the companies say that they have made better terms than they expected.

WOULD NOT TREAT THEM AS ENIGHTS.

WOULD NOT TREAT THEM AS KNIGHTS. WOULD NOT TREAT THEM AS KNIGHTS.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—Secretary Turner and his associates of the National Committee of the Knights made every effort to arbitrate with the Champion Heaper Works at Springfield yesterday, but William Whiteley, although receiving them kindly, would not recognize them as a Board of Arbitration or representatives of any organization. OTHER LABOR MOVEMENTS.

CANAJOHARIE. APRIJ 3.—The glove cutters' strike at Gloversville was adjusted satisfactorily to-day.

Boston, April 3.—The Executive Committee of the journeymen tailors will, on Monday next, inaugurate, with a procession, a strike against such merchant tailors as have not agreed to pay the advance demanded.

Sixty merchant tailors units in a statement characterizing as unjust the demands of the men that non-union employees be discharged and "back shop," work forbidden.

Pittsburken, April 3.—This afternoon thirty-three girls employed in Johnson & Davie's eigar factory in this city struck for an advance in sages of five cents per 100 cigars. The strikers want to joint the Knights of Labor.

FOUR GIRLS SUFFOCATED.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE PLANSERS HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Pouls Among the Two Mandred Courts-

Four of the Servants Suffeented by the Smoke and Twenty Others Narrowly Es-caping-Two Rescued from a Window, St. Louis, April 3 .- At 5 o'clock this mornng fire was discovered in the Planters' Hotel in this city. It was a comparatively slight fire, and was soon extinguished, but when the smoke had cleared away the dead bodies of four of the young women servants were found in their rooms. They had died of suffocation.
Many others of the servants had been in imminent peril of being overcome by smoke, which was very dense for so slight a fire. At no time was there any danger to the guesta, excepting through fright or through exposure.

The smell of smoke led to the detection of the fire. Two of the girls, whose work requires that they be up early, were just about to go to work when they saw smoke in the direction of the laundry. Before they could alarm the clerks in the office the volume of smoke had greatly increased, and when the girls ran screaming to the night watchman that the hotel was on fire he had already detected the smoke. The girls ran back to their rooms and the watchman aroused the proprietor. Mr. Gerasdi, and the Fire Department was summoned. Mr. Gerardi, in his night clothes, hastly passed through one cor-

themselves.

At the windows on the Fifth street from could be seen anxious faces looking down into the street below as though judging the possi-bility of escape in that direction if there should be no other way of getting out. Two of the guests then opened windows and hurriedly east their trunks and clothing into the street, but within ten minutes every guest was gathered in the great dome-covered rotunds, and it was but a short time before some of the firemen

another and aroused the guests. There were

more than 200 guests in the hotel. The strong

fumes of smoke and the excitement of the

hotel people frightened these, and many ran

down stairs in their night clothes. Others were only half clad, and a few had fully clothed

but within ten minutes every guest was gathered in the great dome-covered rotunds, and it was but a short time before some of the firemen came in and reported that they had extinguished the flames. The smoke was still almost stifling. Then it occurred to some that the laundry in which the fire had broken out was directly under the sleeping rooms of the women servants, and none of these had yet been seen. Every one of these, except the two or three called up for early work, were asleep at the time the fire broke out.

When the fire had been wholly subdued and the smoke had become thin enough for persons to live in it, the firemen crept along the hallway into which the servants' bedrooms open. It was parfectly attlit there. The girls were either all suffocated or size had escaped. The firemen onened the doors one after another. The first ovened were empty, but in one room they saw the outline of a woman's figure kneeling by her bedside, her head buried in the bed. They touched her and she did not speak. She had kneeled to pray for help, evidently, and had died kneeling. This one was Mary Reardon, an ironer, 21 years of age. Her face betrayed no sign of suffering. She seemed to have failen asleep while kneeling. In another room the firemen saw a woman's form leaning against the bed. When they lifted her up her body was still warm, but there was no nife in it. She had been suffocated, too, and had been dead a few moments only. This one was Mary Googan, axed 22, an ironer. Groping their way further down the hall they almost stumbled across the dead body of a woman, lying face down, with arms outstpread. She had evidently almost reached the end of the hall, but had been overcome and failen. They lifted her up and placed her on a bed. She was Kate Casseday, a chambermaid. A few feet from where Kate's body lay they found another with arms outstpread, she had evidently almost reached the end of the hall, but had been overcome and failen. They filled her up and placed her on a bed. She was kate Casseday, a chambermaid, a

too. Some of the girls climbed out of a window at the end of the hall upon the roof of an adjoining building, while others groped their way down the stairs to the main hall of the hotel but all were too greatly frightened to give any intelligent account of how they escaped. Some of them were helped out by means of a fire escape by firemen, and two who were hanging on to the widow sill, intending to drop into the alloyway beneath, were saved from this almost certain death by the firemen.

The fire was caused by superheated steam in a coil of pine in the drying room contiguous to light fire wood. The loss, except loss of life, is trifling. The Planters' Hotel is one of the most famous in the country. It was built in 1841, and was then regarded as a remarkably fire structure. It has been the private stopping place of many of the best known public men of the North and Northwest. Twice before there have been slight fires in it—one just after the war, in which two servants were burned, and one in 1883, when three servants lost their lives.

A CAR DRIVER SUES FOR \$90,000. He Says Superintendent Bush Has Prevented

him from Getting Work. Car Driver John Salvatore of 405 Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, has sued Henry W. Bush, Superintendent of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, to recover \$20,000 for slander. Salvatore is married and has a family. In January, 1878, Bush, as alleged, asked him to sign a statement concerning an accident to a car which he was driving. He declined to sign it, as it was not true. He He declined to sign it, as it was not true. He says that Bush maliciously discharged him, and has since been preventing his getting employment by slanderous allegations.

The plaintiff says that when he got a situation on the Crosstown Hallroad and again on the Atlantic avenue line. Bush informed the companies that he was incompetent, careless, and a dangerous driver. Yesterday, Judge Van Wyck of the Brooklyn City Court directed the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars, with the names of the companies which discharged him.

St. Louis, April 3.-The house of Herzog Brothers, 411 North Fourth street, a well-known dry goods establishment, was closed this morning, and is now in the hands of the Sheriff. Soon after Judge Lubke now in the hands of the Sheriff. Soon after Judge Lubke had opened his court this morning, Herzog Bros. speared by attorney and confessed judgments as follows: To the Mechanica' and Tradera' Bank, \$2,000; Elias Myers and others. \$2,400.80; Bank of Commerce. \$7,270.

85; Charles Herzog 55:00; Market National Bank, \$2,400.60; An attachment for \$2,500 in favor of John Brown and others was also issued. A half hour afterward attachments were sworn cut against the firm in favor of Jacob F. dillmann for \$3,058.53; and one for \$2,062.50 in favor of Heiry Rice. The firm has been in husiness in his city about three years, having come here from Memphia, where they had been in business for twenty years.

Mr. Culimann, wholesale dry goods dealer of 175 Water street. New York, a creditor of the firm, attributes the faither to the strike and the long siege of bad weather. Its added that the liabilities were about \$40,000, and the assets about \$72,000.

Robbed his Sweetheart's Family.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- Leonard W. Roach, who is said to be the son of a former Mayor of Hamilton, Ont. has been arrested in this city on a charge of larceay. He was a schoolmate of Maxwell, who is supposed to have murdered Arthur Prelier, and has served in the British arms. For four mounts he had been boarding with C. W. Smith at 3.738. La Saile street, and had be some engaged to Smith: daughter. He is accused of pawning Jeweiry belonging to the Smith family.

Furniture and Carpete Again. See T. Kelly's announcement in another part of this paper. Great baryains can be obtained in Furniture. Carpets, &c. 263 6th av., 102, 104, and 108 West 17th st. -4dc.

Another Investigation

Proved that by saving the Scotch Cap Cigarette wrap-

It's Not English, You Know,

To chew "Nickel" Tobacco, but truly American .- 400

No shotgun practice about Certer's Little Liver Filles